

OLD VOL. 41—NEW VOL. 2

OUR CIRCULATION IN RICHMOND AND MADISON COUNTY IS EQUAL TO THE COMBINED CIRCULATION OF ALL OTHER COUNTY PAPERS

## KENTUCKY CROP REPORT.

Issued by the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 10.—The report of crop conditions for August 1st, shows a continuation of favorable weather for the development of the crops with the exception of scattered points throughout the State.

The final estimate of the wheat yield in the State for 1915 is 10.7 bushels per acre. This is short of last year's yield by approximately two bushels. The continued rains of the last month damaged the quality of the wheat a great deal, and the average estimated damage throughout the State is 8 cents per bushel. The average price on the farm is approximately 95 cents per bushel. This is about 25 cents per bushel higher than the farmers obtained who sold their wheat from the threshers in 1914.

The acreage of barley tobacco is given at 78 percent and that of dark tobacco at 80 percent. Barley shows a condition of 75 percent and dark tobacco a condition of 77 percent.

The corn crop shows a condition of 84 percent. Much of the corn got too high for cultivation before the rains ceased, and corn fields are full of crab grass and weeds. The continued seasonable weather will result in a reasonably large crop of corn, but a drought would be serious as the weeds and grass would soon exhaust the moisture and the corn would be unable to mature properly.

The final yield of rye is estimated at 9 bushels, and that of oats at 22 bushels. The condition of hemp is 97 percent. The potato crop is unusually large and the yield and quality of the potatoes excellent; the prices are very low. Garden conditions continue good at 95 percent. The condition of cow peas is put at 87 percent and soybeans at 87 percent. All pasture grasses are in splendid condition. Bluegrass stands 80 to 90 percent, clover at 91 percent, alfalfa 92 percent and orchard grass 92 percent.

Fruits have suffered more or less as a result of the rains, storms, etc. The condition of apples is given at 82 percent, peaches 71 percent and pears 89 percent.

The condition of poultry sums up as follows: Chickens 90 percent, turkeys 80 percent and ducks 87 percent. The condition of live stock is as follows: Horses 94 percent, cattle 95 percent, hogs 92 percent and sheep 94 percent.

Kentucky is finally free from all quarantine regulations as far as the foot and mouth disease is concerned. A few cases of hog cholera and black leg are reported. Taken as a whole the crops during the month of July have held their own. With favorable weather, corn and tobacco, the two largest money crops in the State, will be equal to, if not above the average, for the State.

## To Advertise South As Producer of Grain.

News comes from Atlanta, Georgia, to the effect that the superlative advantages of the South as a grain producing section will be given great prominence in exhibits which the Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio Railroad, Georgia Southern and Florida Railway, Virginia and Southwestern Railway, and affiliated lines will make at thirty state, district and county fairs in the North and Middle West during the coming fall.

An especially fine collection of grains will be shown while the grasses and forage crops exhibited will be of very high character. From the wheat-growing section of the South grain sheaves will be shown in fields yielding as high as 40 bushels to the acre and the character of other exhibits will be in keeping. The fruits and vegetables to be shown in jars include a wide variety.

These exhibits come from various districts of the entire territory served by the Southern Railway and affiliated lines in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky. They will be shown in Pennsylvania, New York, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois and exhibit will be attended by agents, well equipped to tell cables about the various sections of the South represented and to give information about the opportunities to be found in them. Especially attractive literature will be widely distributed at these exhibits.

The first two exhibits will be shown at fairs in Indiana. For all fairs in the Middle West a special exhibit tent has been provided, arranged so that a large number of people can see the exhibit at the same time. Past experience has shown that these exhibits of Southern products are very frequently the big feature of country fairs and attract large numbers of farmers. Throughout many of the States the Southern Railway exhibit has become well known and is looked for. This has made it necessary to arrange for caring for more than the ordinary crowd.

## Dr. Norris Dead.

Dr. C. W. Norris, of Lexington, died Friday at the Phoenix Hotel after a long illness. He was recently married to Miss Klen, of that city, a very charming woman, who survives him.

Dr. Norris was one of the leading physicians of that city and well known here.

## Buys A Maxwell

Messrs. Oldham & Harber sold one day last week to Mr. Turner, of the county, a handsome Maxwell car. These gentlemen are meeting with great success in the sale of the Maxwell. They handle a good car, are men of the highest honor and integrity, and we wish them success.

The Victor typewriter is the newest and best machine on the market.

Marion Lilly, Agent.

## BUNCHED PARAGRAPHS

Sixty persons were killed and many injured when the Irish mail train was wrecked near Stowe tunnel, Northampton, England.

New Ohio postmasters: C. R. Wing, Ashley; K. H. Robinson, Belleville; John H. McMillen, Hillsboro; Roy H. Webster, Wilton.

A. C. Rineke, Cleveland broker, announced that \$100,000,000 in war orders for the allies will be distributed in the Cleveland district at once.

Three bushels of jewels and purses which belonged to victims of the Eastland disaster at Chicago were recovered when the ship was restored to even keel.

Members of the uniformed rank, Knights of Pythias, from Ohio, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania are at Pittsburgh attending the first annual encampment.

The Portuguese cruiser Republican foundered on the rocks off the coast of Portugal and is a total loss.

Harry Moore, merchant of Malvern, Carroll county, O., committed suicide at the home of relatives in Columbus.

Damage estimated at \$10,000,000 was caused by a terrific hurricane that swept over the northeastern and northern coasts of Jamaica.

Andrew Crum, arrested in connection with the killing of Sheriff Mauldin of Mississippi county, Ark., was shot to death at Osceola by a mob.

Colonel John M. Clem, U. S. A., reached the age of sixty-four years and was retired with the rank of brigadier general. He was born in New York.

Seven trackmen of the Pennsylvania railroad were killed near Mount Union, Pa., when passenger train No. 20, running at high rate of speed, crashed into it.

Governor Ralston of Indiana will not issue a call for a state observation of "rat-killing day," as provided under a legislative enactment of the legislature of 1911.

Captain Knox, detailed to the quartermaster's corps at Fort Sill, Okla., was killed, and Lieutenant Sutton of the signal corps was seriously injured when aeroplane No. 47 fell to the ground.

Brick residence in East William street, Delaware, O., the birthplace of President Rutherford B. Hayes, has just been razed. The residence was built in 1810.

Two unidentified Mexicans were killed by Texas Rangers a few miles west of Sebastian, Tex.

Following investigation by federal postoffice inspectors, P. J. Murphy, postmaster at Kells Island, O., was found to be a forger.

The remains of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller were buried in Lakeview cemetery, Cleveland. The utmost secrecy veiled the interment.

Councilman W. H. Ellis, forty, one of the four most prominent candidates for council at the Columbus primaries, was found dead in his bed.

George F. Murray was killed and five men were seriously injured when an automobile in which the party was riding overturned near Cleveland.

Thomas Mort Osborne, millionaire warden of Sing Sing prison, is to remain in office until his theories on prison reform have had a workout.

Bandits secured \$3,000 in a raid on the State bank at Maple Hill, Kan. Typhoid fever has broken out among the starving miners at Glouster, O.

Austin Weaver of Canton, O., was killed by tramps in Kansas, where he was working as a harvest hand.

James Fox, colored, was lynched by a mob at Tunnel Springs, Ala., after he had shot and wounded a deputy marshal.

Ten thousand insurance agents attended the convention of the National Association of Life Underwriters at St. Paul, Minn.

Mrs. Joseph A. Robertson was fined \$42.48 by the New York supreme court for contempt following her failure to appear for examination of her bank accounts.

The Guggenheims' American Smelting and Refining company returned to the federal government \$112,766.88 in money and returned to government agent 3,476 acres of valuable coal land the company had operated under false entry.

Frank Clark, 17, is under arrest at Fremont, O., charged with stealing \$125.00 from his roommate.

Edward Ringer was killed and Miss Dorothy French seriously injured in a runaway accident near Canal Winchester, O.

Henry Bannon, sixty, died in a Columbus hospital after living a week with a broken neck, sustained in a fall from a wagon.

Punch boards and other chance devices have been placed under the ban at Mt. Vernon, O., by orders of the chief of police.

M. J. Callaghan, editor of the Bellevue (O.) Gazette, has been endorsed by the Democratic committee for the postmastership of Bellevue.

George F. Loder, seventy-three, known throughout the United States as the father of the Mystic Shrine, died after a long illness at Rochester, New York.

J. W. Marx, fifty-four, was killed near Chardon, O., when a gravel bank caved in on him.

Rev. Dr. Paul D. Bergin, at one time president of the Christian college at Shantung, China, died at his home in Hartford, Conn.

George Williams, noted Washington pontifex, dropped dead while fondling a pet dog.

Billie Hall, pretty manicurist, has sued S. Percy Buchanan, Chicago board of trade man, for \$25,000 for alleged breach of promise.

Kentucky The Winner.

At Chester Park, Cincinnati, one day last week, a "Red-headed Contest" was the attraction. Prizes were given for various types of red-headed girls. A red-headed Kentucky lass won the prize for the best looking girl at the show. Of course, it stands to reason that a Kentucky girl could easily win in a beauty contest.

Old-fashioned New Orleans Mollusks at Lackey & Todd's. Phone 02. 7-47.

## AUSTRIA'S CLAIM BELGRADE UNDER BOMBARDMENT

Wilson's Reply Concerning Shipment of War Munitions.

Neutrality Not Violated

United States Adhering to a Principle Upon Which It Would Demand Munitions in the World's Markets In Case It Should Be Attacked by a Foreign Power—Review of the American Note.

Washington, Aug. 16.—Austria-Hungary and Germany now know officially that there is no hope of the United States discontinuing or even restricting shipments of war supplies to the allies.

This the Teutonic governments have learned from the note which the state department has sent to Austria and which has been made public. This communication is in the form of a reply to the Vienna protest against the business being done by Americans in war munitions, and sets forth the attitude of this government clearly and firmly. Austria is notified that this government will not even consider acceding to her request. So strong is the stand taken by the Washington government that this note not only will probably end the diplomatic exchanges, but will operate, officials believe, as a check upon the sentiment developing in this country in favor of an embargo.

While President Wilson in this note, as in all others to European governments on the war issues, takes his stand firmly upon the principles involved and upon the usage of nations, he introduces another feature which by many is regarded as the most striking feature of the note. The president bases his refusal to consider the Austrian suggestion on the practical grounds of its effect upon the ability of the United States to meet a foe in the event of war. This government tells Austria that it has been the policy of the United States not to maintain in time of peace a large military establishment or stores of arms and ammunition; that the United States has, in fact, always depended upon the right and power to purchase arms and ammunition from neutral nations in case of foreign attack.

In citing the domestic policy against militarism the American note makes this remarkably frank acknowledgment:

"In consequence of this standing policy the United States would in the event of attack by a foreign power be at the outset of the war seriously if not fatally embarrassed by the lack of arms and ammunition and by the need of producing them in sufficient quantities to supply the requirements of national defense."

The statement to one of the large European powers that the United States might be "fatally" embarrassed at the outset of a war caused more of a stir in Washington than any other feature of the note.

The president makes it clear to Austria, and through her to Germany, that to accept the suggestion that the United States should prohibit the sale of arms and munitions to belligerents not only would be repudiating the policy by which this government has always stood, but would be compelling every nation, including the United States, to have in readiness at all times sufficient munitions of war to enable them to cope with a more aggressive and a better prepared enemy.

In other words, the acceptance of the Teutonic proposals would be to turn the world into an armed camp, promote militarism and retard the movement for universal peace.

In advancing this argument the president was aiming at the army of Field Marshal von Hindenburg operating to the west of the river Drina, again has taken the offensive and, according to the official report published by Berlin, has beaten the Russians in a battle in the vicinity of Khabarovsk and pushed them back in a northerly direction, taking over 2,000 prisoners.

To the south before Kovno the Russians, according to the same source of information, made an unsuccessful sortie from Kovno, which the Germans are now approaching.

In the Polish sector the various German armies are slowly drawing in their line and advancing from the northwest and south on Brest-Litovsk. While they continue to take comparatively small groups of prisoners, they make no claim to the capture of artillery or booty, which is considered by military observers as a fair indication of their orderly retreat and that for some time to come will be able to prevent the Germans from detaching any part of their army for large ventures elsewhere.

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## SENATOR BROUSSARD

Declares Himself in Favor of a Larger United States Navy.

Teutonic Allies Will Strike Quickly at Serbia.

Assemble Armies on Border

London, Aug. 16.—The Austro-German forces massed along the Serbian frontier began a bombardment of Belgrade, the former Serbian capital, just across the Danube from Hungary. The Serbians replied to this bombardment by opening a heavy fire on the Hungarian towns of Svalin and Pancsova. At this the Austrian guns ceased firing. Slight damage was caused to private dwellings in all three places. The Austrian bombardment was apparently intended to terrify the Belgrade population and to reveal the position of Serbian batteries in that vicinity by drawing their fire.

The presence of considerable Teutonic forces across the river from Belgrade, however, indicates in the minds of military observers that the Austro-German operations against Serbia are to consist of two simultaneous campaigns. One a replica of the original Austrian campaign against Serbia last fall, will have as its object the occupation of Belgrade, while the other, the main movement, will be to throw an army of overwhelming strength across the northwest corner of Serbia from Orsova, Hungary, as a center, to Bulgaria, and thence to Turkey.

There remains not the slightest doubt that the Teutonic allies have determined to strike at Serbia and to strike quickly with such force that all Serbian resistance will be immediately swept aside. The operations will begin just as soon as the last host of Romanians has been defeated.

Apparently the massing of a great army at Orsova, estimated at 300,000 troops, by the Teutons, has had a double object. The first is to make a military demonstration to meet a foe in the event of war. This government tells Austria that it has been the policy of the United States not to maintain in time of peace a large military establishment or stores of arms and ammunition; that the United States has, in fact, always depended upon the right and power to purchase arms and ammunition from neutral nations in case of foreign attack.

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## LOUISVILLE AUTO SPEEDWAY

Will include a Two-Mile Course and Grandstand For 10,000.

Louisville, Ky. (Special). Through the consummation of the last of a series of realty transactions for the acquisition of 300 acres of ground immediately adjoining the Douglas park racetrack on the south, Louisville is assured of a \$250,000 automobile speedway, with a two-mile course, to be constructed along lines to meet the needs of the requirements of automobile racing and intended to attract racing stars of major standing, according to announcement made by the promoters. Incorporation of the Louisville Automobile speedway and organization of the controlling company will be completed within thirty days, it is announced, and work will be started on the course within the following thirty days. Although it is declared to be possible that the first meet will be held in October, if the course can be completed by that time, the promoters announce that the speedway will be in shape for a big meet by spring.

## DEATH CLAIMS WITNESS

Was to Testify Against Alleged "Possum Hunters."

Princeton, Ky. (Special). George Harmon, section foreman of the I. C. at this place, died at Riverside hospital at Paducah of typhoid fever. Harmon was one of the chief witnesses against alleged "possum hunters," whose case is to come up at the October term of Caldwell circuit court.

It is alleged that he received several threatening letters because of his hiring negroes instead of white men on his section and he asked that the Illinois Central Railroad company employ guards to watch his house, which was done.

## SEGREGATION ORDINANCE

Application For Writ of Error to Carry Case to Supreme Court.

Frankfort, Ky. (Special). Application for a writ of error to carry the Louisville segregation ordinance case from the court of appeals to the United States supreme court will be made before Judge Settle of the court of appeals.

The Kentucky courts upheld the constitutionality of the ordinance, prohibiting members of either race from owning and occupying property in any block, a majority of the occupants of which belong to the other race.

Bill For Prisoners' Keep.

Paducah, Ky. (Special). The county has presented a bill to the city of Paducah for \$22,776.10 for taking care of municipal prisoners in the county jail, and City Solicitor James Campbell, Jr., has recommended that it be paid. It has been the custom of police judges for several years to send prisoners to the county jail for minor offenses when, it is contended by some, they should have been incarcerated in the city jail.

State Finances.